REGISTER No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,231—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Each subsequent	2 8
Each	2 8
Each succeeding	1 4

Two Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Visiting Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Wanted, Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, &c., &c., &c.

The rates for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes are as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisements will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

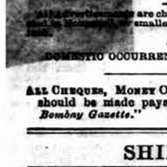
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, a square inch or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. AGRA, 1,967 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. E. WITHERS, as above, on THURSDAY, the 27th June 1878.

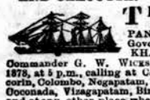
The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GARLAND, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. WICKS, on SATURDAY, the 8th June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Nagapatam, Pamben, and Tanjore, for Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Agents at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Cochin, and Cochin.

Passengers for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes of France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

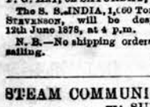
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,660 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, LINGEH, BUNDER ABBAS, LUNGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

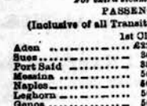
The S. S. "AKOLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. HAY, on SATURDAY, the 8th June 1878, at 2 p. m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,660 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge : Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal,

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL about the 15th inst.

Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. "MEMFI," Capt. G. MARTINOLICH, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 12th June 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 325	„ 225	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Wasson House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st June, 1878.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer BERNINA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1878.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE		1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE		1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.
(s) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot..... 14th June.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman ..... 21st do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish ..... 28th do.

1878.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ZAMBESI	3451	370	A. Symons....16th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne...24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

2 PITCH PINE SPARS, 68 by 18 ½ and 69 by 16½ ; also 12 ASH OARS, 14, 16 and 12 feet long. Apply to MASTER of Barque Dochra, care of W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of the ABKARI FARMS in KHANDESH is POSTPONED from Monday, the 17th June, to MONDAY, the 1st July 1878.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Camp Pachora, 2nd June 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE BY RAIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PIECE GOODS and TWIST when not dammered, and GRAIN, SEED, COTTON, and other GOODS that are liable to damage by rain will be accepted for conveyance by this Railway only at the owner's risk. The Company will not be responsible for damage or loss by rain unless it is occasioned by the negligence of their servants.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June 1878.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had P ost Free on application.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES, CONTRACTORS, UP-COUNTRY DEALERS, AND CONSUMERS OF KEROSENE OIL.

THE undersigned have just landed, ex-American Ship Gamecock, from New York direct, a fresh consignment of KEROSENE Oil, Devoe's best refined, marked in diamonds, in strong packages, specially adapted for conveyance up-country, high nozzle, brass ticket on tins.

Also Jenney's and Sewell's Kerosene Oil, small screws, and American Kerosene Street Lanterns. Wholesale and retail.

Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 6, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

ALEX. ALLAN

BEGS TO DRAW ATTENTION TO HIS

NEW STOCK OF

OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTING,
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTING,
FANCY DRESS SHIRTS,
BEST QUALITY,
AND
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,

ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE,

SHOULD CALL AT

THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT

FOR

ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

6, Hummum Street,

FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR,

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,

Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,

WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,
OWNER HAVING GONE HOME,
A BERTHON FOLDING BOAT, complete.
Price Rs. 100.
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, a Commodious Three-storied HOUSE in Love Lane, Byculla, known as the Diocesan School House. Each Floor will be let separately if required. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO GRAIN AND SEED MERCHANTS, DEALERS, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after THURSDAY, the Thirteenth of June instant, until further notice, GRAIN and SEED consigned to Bombay will be ACCEPTED for CONVEYANCE either to the Port Trust Sidings, as at present, or else to this Company's new station at Wari Bunder, but not to either the Bori Bunder or the Byculla Stations.

The present arrangements will remain in force with regard to such Grain and Seed, and other Goods, as are consigned to the Port Trust Sidings.

Consignees should arrange to take delivery at Wari Bunder of the Grain and Seed that is consigned there. It will be conveyed to Wari Bunder, and charged for at the same rates, and it will be dealt with under similar arrangements as are at present charged, or in force, to, and at Borce Bunder.

And Grain and Seed conveyed to Wari Bunder must be taken delivery of and removed by Consignees, or their Agents, WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER MIDNIGHT of the day on which they are available for delivery. If not removed within that time wharfage at the rate of FOUR ANNAS PER MAUND PER DAY will be charged for all the time beyond.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th June 1878.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CASSELL'S (ILLUSTRATED) PRACTICAL DICTIONARY of MECHANICS ; by H. Knight, 3 vols. Rs. 40.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LONGMORE'S GUN-SHOT INJURIES. Rs. 20.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

FERGUSSON'S HISTORY of ARCHITECTURE in all COUNTRIES, from the EARLIEST TIMES to the PRESENT DAY, 4 vols, Illustrated. Rs. 86.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

TAYLOR'S (MEDOWS) STORY of MY LIFE. Rs. 5-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

TAYLOR'S (MEDOWS) A NOBLE QUEEN, 3 vols. Rs. 20.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

OLIVER'S BOOK of BOTANY,—VEGETABLE KINGDOM. Coloured Plates. Rs. 15-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CATAFOGO'S ARABIC and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, complete. Rs. 25.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE LIFE of GEORGE COMBE, author of the Constitution of Man ; by C. Gibbon, 2 vols. Rs. 20.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

TRAMWAYS, their Construction and Working ; by D. K. Clark, C.E. Rs. 11-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CULLEY'S HANDBOOK of PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY. New Edn. 1878. Rs. 10.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

BURMAH, PAST and PRESENT, with PERSONAL REMINISCENCES of the COUNTRY ; by Lieut.-General A. Fytche, 2 vols, Illustrated. Rs. 19-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WAKEFIELD'S OUR LIFE and TRAVELS in INDIA. Rs. 9-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LOW'S HISTORY of the INDIAN NAVY, 2 vols. Rs. 22-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LAKE DWELLINGS of SWITZERLAND and other PARTS of EUROPE ; by Dr. F. Keller, 2 vols. Rs. 26-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

DUTTON COOK'S BOOK OF THE PLAY, 2 vols. Rs. 15.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

RIDING RECOLLECTION ; by C. J. Whyte-Melville. Rs. 7-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

STAR-GAZING, PAST and PRESENT ; by J. N. Lockyer. Rs. 13-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE TROUBADOURS : A HISTORY of PROVENCAL LIFE and LITERATURE in the MIDDLE AGES ; by F. Hoeffer. Rs. 8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

RESOURCES of MODERN COUNTRY ; by A. J. Wilson, 2 vols. Rs. 15.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

DUN'S VETERINARY MEDICINE, New Edn. 1878. Rs. 8-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

BROWN'S DISEASES of the THROAT. Rs. 11-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE GOLD MINES of MEDIAN and the RUINED MEDIANTE CITIES ; by R. F. Burton. Rs. 11-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

	Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD.....quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13
FRIEDBICHSHALLER...pints „	6 8	7 8
DITTO quarts „	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS..... „ „	13 8	15 0
PULLNA.....pints „	9 0	10 0
VICHY..... „ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ACCUMULATED Net Capital on 1st June 1878, (not including interest for 14 months, about Rs. 15,000), and payments into Mofussil Treasuries not yet accounted for), held by Government at 3½ per cent. per annum interest, Rs. 3,73,500.

MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Monthly Subscriptions received		Rs. 7,373 14
Monthly Pensions paid	Rs. 935 0	
Working Expenses monthly	406 1	
	1,341 1	
Less interest received monthly from Government on Rs. 3,73,500 at 3½ per cent.	1,167 3	173 14
Monthly Savings		7,200 0

It will be seen from the above that the monthly subscriptions are put away nearly untouched, the monthly interest received from Government paying the whole of the Pensions and a large portion of the working expenses.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. A. Williams, Chairman.
R. A. Williamson, Esq., Dy. Chairman.
E. Reilly, Esq. | W. H. Kraal, Esq.
Capt. J. G. Bryning. | F. Soutter, Esq.
H. H. Remfry, Esq.

This Fund is based on the same principles and tables as the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and admits Military Lives. It admits of provision being made for Widows and Children, including Natural, Adopted and Step Children, and for near relatives under certain restrictions. It is under the management of a Board of Honorary Directors, elected by the Subscribers from among themselves.

The *whole* of the Funds, as above, are deposited with Government, under an arrangement similar to that of the U. S. F. P. Fund. All Mofussil Treasuries will receive money on account of this Fund.

RULES, Forms of Application, &c. can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta. Secretaries.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1878.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BEG to announce that they have just opened out their ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length.....	44	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees.....	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8	13-8	14-8 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length.....	44	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees.....	17-0	18-0	19-0	20-0	21-0	22-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above per pair..Rs. 4-8.
CAPS with fall down curtains ditto each.... „ 4-0.

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length.....	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees.....	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0 each.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length.....	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees.....	31-0	32-8	34-0	36-0	38-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.
Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad each Rs. 9-0
„ 7 „ „ 4½ „ „ „ 14-0

Subject to 10 per cent discount for Cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

DEPOT OF FRENCH BOOTS,
No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET,-No 17.
ARRIVAL OF FRESH GOODS.
SHOES AND BOOTS, VERY FINE, FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF PARIS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD have the pleasure to intimate that they are now prepared to execute enlargements by the CARBON PROCESS. Specimens of the same, plain, and colored in oil color and crayons, may be seen at their Studio.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted superiority of C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any Table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following :—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch		...	Rs. 25
Do.	Hunting	do. ...	25
Do.	½ „	do. ...	27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case		Rs. 150
Do. do.	in strong gold case	200
Do. do.	keyless do.	250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Brequet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.....	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 185
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	240 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality	50
&c., &c., &c., &c.	

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, 1, 2 and 3 light hanging grand lustres, by Tucker and Sons, &c., at No. 4, Grant Road, near the Railway Station.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Grant Road, near the Railway Station, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of two gentlemen breaking up their establishment, the same comprises star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated hot-water curry and vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, cruet, pickle and egg frames, waiter, table spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising dining table, drawing room, round, oval, side, pier, dressing and washhand tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room, easy, low, folding, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, whatnots, toilet stands, wine and card tables, Madras pattern bedstead, camp cots, almiras and toilet glasses, gown stand, chests of drawers, clothes presses, dressing glasses, towel horses, 1, 2 and 3 light hanging argand lustres by Tucker, screens, table kerosine oil lamps, a double barrelled breech-loading gun by Allport, single barrelled gun by Watson, Brussels, Persian and Cumbay carpets, porcelain flower pots, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Broadwood, figures, table ornaments, pictures, clocks, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at From Bunder.

About 175 superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings,
10 „ dhoties,
5 cases White Dorh.
10 „ T. Red Prints.

On account and at the risk of Bora Essoofbhoy Caderbhoy, ex. S.S. Avoca.

1 case 300 lbs Amber-coloured beads.

By order of Mr. Ebram Peer Mahomed and on account, of the concerned ex Marlborough.

V. 124-28 5 casks moulded glassware.

9 large tins Swiss Cheese, each about 125 lbs.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE TELEGRAPH STORES.

On TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Government Telegraph store yard at Borce Bunder—

A quantity of unserviceable telegraph stores consisting of hoods and stalks of sort, tools, waste copper, furniture empty casks, &c.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, at Messrs. CRAWFORD'S Rooms on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m.

A mahogany square German pianoforte, by Westermann & Co., Berlin, and a square American pianoforte, which are on view.

SALE OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, PLANTS, &c., AT THE BOMBAY DEFENCES WORK YARD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co have received instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at the Bombay Defences Work Yard, Mazagon :—

A quantity of machinery, tools, and plants, and old materials, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1878.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE.

A very handsome and rare black pearl, most perfect shape and color, set in ring with 12 brilliants, the property of an Officer. For price and particulars apply to the undersigned at his shop, next to the Government Bear Depot, on the Kalbadevi Road.

A first-rate Jubbulpore-built single-poled tent with double wall, silban purdis checks and carpet with double-poled roofing necessary complete with gunny bag nearly new, in excellent order, the property of the Officers Mess, H. M.'s 9th Regiment, N. I., proceeded to Foreign Service. For price and further particulars apply to the undersigned at the said shop.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at Marine Lines, the handsome and elegant household furniture, &c., the property of Major Brich, H. M.'s 9th Regiment, N. I., proceeded to Malta Field Force, comprising of dining, drawing, bed and dressing-room furniture, an eight day clock by Barnards, of London, two large English carpet, lamps nearly new, China matting, a small collection of choice plants in large and small pots, &c.

The above will be on view from MONDAY, the 17th instant.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room in Meadows Street, No. 26

A variety of sundry articles by order of the executors, consisting of silk sarrons, saree borders, silk trimms, bandanapacties, chowlees, caps, coats, &c., &c., also glass, crockery, and plated ware, dinner and dessert sets, plated hanging and table lamps, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Ralph Allison, pictures and looking glasses, boxes of fruit soaps, leather baggage straps, blackwood, circular, dressing, washing, and office tables, dr

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 6TH JUNE 1878.

THE political advices to hand to-day do not alter the situation in any way, and the general feeling now is that we must await the meeting of the Congress for any new turn of events.

Yesterday's commercial telegrams from Home do not advise any changes of special importance. Consols are still quoted at 96⅞ and French Rentes at 111½. Seeds show a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta and 6d. in Bombay Linseed ex-Warehouse, and 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed ex-Warehouse. Wheat was unaltered, and quotations for Coffee gave no change, while Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was £1 5s. and Cochin 10s. per ton higher.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were firm, and Cotton in Liverpool closed firm with a good demand, the sales reaching 12,000 bales, of which there were again 1,500 Surats—a comparatively full proportion. Spot prices were unchanged, and Reuter gives no quotations for arrivals, but we hear from private sources that they remain firm but unchanged.

From New York yesterday's telegram still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents., but September shipment has receded from 11⅛ to 11 5-16 cents. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U.S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	2,000	1,300	1,400
Six days' Receipts.....	9,000	9,500	9,300
Total since 1st Sept.	4,161,000	3,888,400	4,029,200

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is slightly less favourable, the Reserve showing a decrease of £400,000 and Bullion of £300,000, while Bills discounted have increased by £100,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has declined from 40 to 37⅞ per cent., but the rate of discount on 6 months' Bills in the open market is still given at 1⅛ per cent.

Reuter continues to quote Bar Silver in London at 53⅜ to ½ per oz., and we observe that yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton brings £20,000 in Bar Silver for this port.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet but very steady, and no alteration has taken place in rates, nor is there anything in this Market to indicate an early movement, unless it be that the Banks have been selling for delivery all next month at 1s. 8¼d. for demand. In Calcutta, however, there has been a large business doing within the past few days chiefly in Bank Paper between the Banks, but this only goes to show that opinions there as to the future are pretty equally divided. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-32d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 23-32 to 3d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 23 32 to 3d.	,,

On Calcutta business has been done in demand Drafts at par. For 60 days' sight we still quote ⅛ per cent. discount nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been a shade easier, inasmuch as there are now more sellers than buyers at previous quotations. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 95 ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 103½.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet but firm, with few fluctuations in values. Banks, Land, and Press Companies are all as last quoted. In Spinning and Weaving shares we note an advance of Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Colaba and Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 5 in Khatao Mucconjee and Rs. 40 in Central India, while Dhurrumseys are Rs. 10 and Great Eastern Rs. 5 per share lower.

COTTON continues firm, but the demand, if anything, has been a shade less active. This, however, may be owing to Mail day ; in the meantime there is no change in prices, and sellers, on the strength of small supplies, continue firm in their demands.

SEEDS remain unaltered at Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-11½ for Linseed and Rs. 7-10 for Guzerat Rapeseed.

FREIGHTS are unchanged in every respect. For Liverpool by steamer 17s. 6d. continues the quotation, and by Iron sailing ship 17s. 6d. is also quoted.

PIECE GOODS are steady, but the demand is still restricted by the dispute betwixt the dealers and the G. I. P. Railway Co. Prices are unaltered.

COALS continue very dull, and no fresh business has transpired.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	132 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	50,000	500	all	5 p. ct	775
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680
National Bank of India.	37,332	£25	£12-10	6 do.	108

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.c	805
Prere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	100
Maragon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,40c	all	13 p.a.	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	406	2,000	1,700	..	725
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.c*	1,050
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,080
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	55 p. c.	1875 xd.
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	85
Atownuggur M. and W. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.a.	1,100
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.c*	1,000
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.c*	210
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.c*	60
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.a.	770
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a.	930
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	640
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.c*	815
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.c*	1,300
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.c*	1,125
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	878	1,000	all	35 p.c.	950
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	700	1,000	all	35 p.c*	925
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.c*	800
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.c*	830
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning ...	495	1,000	all	70 p.c*	1,176
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	57
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.c*	315
Mancekjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.c*	1,280
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.c*	1,190
Maragon S. and W. Co.	2,000	1,000	..	..	265
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	810
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	640
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.c*	345
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30 p.c*	735 xd.
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,025
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.a.	840 xd.
Soonderdas Spinning ...	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	750
Do do. 4 Shares.	600	1,000	250	125 p.a.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	950
Victoria Mills	520	1,000	all	25 p. a.	675 xd.

*Per S are for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21⅜	3·0 p. c.	286
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	13⅜	1·4 6 do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6⅝	7·8 do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21⅛	2·1 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19⅝	2·15 do.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,200
Ancott Co., Kurrachee..	900	2,000	1,100	15 do	990
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	600
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	700
Benar Company (New) ..	155	500	all	45 p.a	410
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	140
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	72
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	500
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	800	1,200	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	382	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	365
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	335
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	490
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	480

*Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.s	1,865
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	200	36 p. s.	300
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	30
Mechanical Buildings Co	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.....	1,000	500	all	62½ p. s.	600 xd.
Vegas Patent Slip Co..	3,000	250	all	5 p. ct	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 1st June 1878.

	Rs. a. p.
Open 1,268½ miles.	
Coaching	1,08,242 0 0
Merchandise	4,69,369 0 0
Telegraph	858 0 0
Total Rs.....	5,18,609 0 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles ..... Total Rs.....	6,19,147 3 2
Decrease.....	1,00,538 3 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ALEXANDROVNA, 1,273 tons, Captain D. Churchill, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

THE HALL LINE s. s. EUROPA, 1,737 tons, Captain J. Harris, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. A. Moria Branco, and 32 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. Macaulay, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg. Halliday, Dr. Holmsted, six natives second class, and forty-two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Puttialla (s).....	Macaulay	Bussorah, May 22.
7	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Goa, June 4.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
7	St. George	Johnson	Moulmein.
	Pera (s).....	Hyde	Aden and Suez.
	Europa (s)	Harris	Liverpool.

The ship Alexandrovna, Churchill, to Callao, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

May.

ARRIVALS.

3 Medina(s).....James .....Kyouk Phyoo, May 30.
New Era .....Sawyer .....New York, Dec 20.

DEPARTURES.

June 2.—Steamers Meinam, Flamingo, Queen Anne and Castello. Barque Cecile Marie.

MADRAS.

June.

ARRIVALS.

4 Clydebank .... Colombo.
5 Meinam (s) .... Calcutta.

June. DEPARTURES.

4 Peshawur .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—2 cases sewing thread, Pelly and Co.
Palm s—167 bundles sheet iron, Tyabally Rasoollaly.
Trentham Hall s—1,415 bundles nail rods, Teekum Jewa.
Rydall Hall s—900 bundles sheet iron, Megjee Somersey ; 150 cases beef and 50 cases mutton, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bottle Abbey—50 barrels cement and 25 casks lamp black, Nuzerally Sumsoodin.
Craigforth s—5 bales printing papers, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—99 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cawasjee Oomrigur.
Assiria s—100 boxes brandy, Sorabjee Cawasjee Oomrigur.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—51 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cape St. Vincent—2 bales hides, Ower and Okell; 45 bales hides, Mahamedally and Co ; 41 bales hides, Shaik Codmanally and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 50 bales wool, Goculbhoy Oullianjee.
Rajpoot—163 cwts myrabollams, Shaik Alidoola Shaik Ebram ; 160 cwts myrabollams, Canjee Jaitha.
Rydall Hall s—75 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tallub Arbee ; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 156 cwts mustard seed, Hurryvulubdass Nurotumdass ; 900 cwts rapeseed and 750 cwts linseed, Hursamull Mahadeswry ; 50 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhay.

FOR NEWYORK.

Europa s—29 bundles coir matting, C W Dow.
Annie Reed—12,468 packages coir matting, C W Dow.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Good Hope s—630 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Nearchus—2,100 cwts linseed, Gadium and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rose—326 cwts pepper, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia s—63¾ cwts ringelly seed, 877½ cwts coffee, 465 cwts groundnuts and 11½ cwts castor seed, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 143 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mongolia s—50 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia s—215 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s—59 bags coffee, B I S N Co ; 200 bales cotton, G Reiffer-scheid, and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli, Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, Feel, Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Memfi s—2 pots coolfa oil, Caycmaly Tyebally Sons.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Henrietta —6 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmondass.
Khundalla s—105 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass,

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi —5 cwts D horns, Esmailjee Dawoodbhoy : 11 packages fishmaws and 50 packages sharkfins, Rajumbhoy Ajoo ; 18 cases sharkfins, Mareally Dama ; 18 cases sharkfins, and 1 case fishmaws, Veerjee Nanjee ; 56 bales twist, The Anglo I S and W Co ; 18 bales twist, Tyebjee and Co ; 31 bales twists, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 59 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 15 bales twist, Sowchund Hillasdhur ; 2 chests opium, P N Postwalla ; 21 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 24 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 9 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 79 bales cotton, P and O S N Co ; 23 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—101 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 1 chest opium, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected-32 deg. Fah	29·740
Temperature of the Air.....	87·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80·0
Dew Point	77·3
Relative Humidity of Air	·717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1).....	·54
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	92·3
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m)..	83·2
General Direction of wind.....	W, WSW, W, WNW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	231
Fall of Rain	0·00

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6.

Nores, Lieut., 2-17th Regt, from leave, from Matheran.
Berne, Vet Surg, R A, on leave, from the Mount.

JUNE 7.

Gunter, Capt, 73rd Regt, on sick leave, from Sealkote.
Holmsted, Surg Major, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES, June 7.

Parr, Surg Major, on sick leave, to England.
Lilly, Co , 1st Infantry H C, on leave, to Lingsugur.
Dunne, Lieut, Volunteers, on leave, to Matheran.
Johnston, Surg Major, to rejoin, to Broach
Berne, Vet, Surg, R A, on leave, to Kirkee.
Howell, Surg, on sick furlough, to England.
Sargent, Surg, from leave, to Baharam.
Barlow, Lieut, R E, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 6th June 1878.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st N I—Capt James Grant, S C, to be Wing Officer with effect from 1st March. (N. B.—This cancels so much of G O C 210 of 1878 as relates to this officer.)

2nd N I.—Lt J S King, Wing Officer, to be Qr Mr, vice Capt C M Rose, who relinquishes charge of that appointment has expired.

12th N I—Major A T Reid, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Lt-Col Heathcote, Offg Comdt 28th N I. Major P B Walsh, S C, to Officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Major Reid.

Under instructions from Govt Lt Col R A Stevenson, R A, is directed to proceed to Simla, via Kurrachee, on special Committee duty.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join the classes for Garrison Instruction which will be formed at Poona and Mhow on the 15th instant :—

The following orders are confirmed :—

Regtl Order by the Officer Comg R A, Bombay District, dated 2nd Nov 1877, appointing Lt G F A Norton to take over the duties of Qr Mr late 4th Brigade from Lt Townshend.

2nd Sind Horse—Regtl Order dated 30th March, directing Lt J Monteith, Squadron Officer to officiate as Adjt in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 26th March, vice Lt Mackenzie, proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Major Hollis, R A, from date of departure, for 30 days to Bombay, on Medical Certificate.

27th N L I—Col H Beville, C B, to Kurrachee, for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.

Surgeon Major J N Davis, to England, to appear before a Medical Board.

Surgeon Major J T M Symons, to England, to appear before a Medical Board.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 8th, 8h. 45 9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 8	.....	5 24	6 34	4 36 m 5 6 a	10 31 m 11 39 a
Sun. 9	Whit Sunday.	5 24	6 34	5 56 m 6 6 a	11 53 m ...
Mon. 10	.....	5 24	6 35	7 13 m 7 4 a	0 45 m 1 6 a
Tues. 11	St. Barnabas.	5 24	6 35	8 23 m 8 1 a	1 42 m 2 18 a
Wed 12	1st Summer Ember day English Mail expected.	5 24	6 35	9 21 m 8 54 a	2 33 m 3 16 a
Th. 13	.....	5 24	6 35	10 17 m 9 48 a	3 26 m 4 13 a
Fri. 14	2nd Summer Ember day	5 24	6 36	11 4 m 10 40 a	4 14 m 5 5 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON—June 4th, at Ahmednagar, the wife of T. S. Hamilton, C. S., of a daughter.
WILTSHIRE—June 1st, at Dharwar, the wife of C. P. B. Wiltshire, Esquire, Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROUGH—DUNSTERVILLE—June 1st, at St. Thomas' Church, Hyderabad, Sind, by the Rev. A. Wilfrid Baynham, B.A., Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Geo. Shirt, C.M.S., James Fox Brough, Captain, Royal Artillery, second son of the late Thompson Brough, Esq., M.D., formerly of Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow, to Harriet Edith, fourth (second surviving) daughter of Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Lionel D'A. Dunsterville, Bombay Staff Corps.
ROSE—RANSON—June 5th, at Aurungabad (Deccan), by the Rev. Rattonjee Nowrojee, C.M.S., Frank Rose, Supervisor P. W. D., to Louisa, the youngest daughter of Mr. Conductor (retired) T. S. Ranson, Hyderabad Contingent.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EYE—May 30th, at Clapham, Surrey, the wife of Lieut Vincent Eyre, 23rd Punjaub Rangers, of a daughter.
HALL—May 16th, at Shimoga, the wife of E. Hall, Esq., of Ambady Khan Estate, Coppa, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

EABLE—June 1st, at Umballa, from an accident, Captain George Edward Earle, Paymaster, "The Carabiniers," aged 35 years.
McNAIR—June 1st, at Lahore, of virulent smallpox, John Ward McNair, Financial Department, aged 24 years.
SHOURY—June 1st, at Wontimettah, Conductor James Schoury Range Officer, D. P. W., aged 40.
WALTERS—June 1st, at Umballa, of typhoid fever, Riding-master Samuel Walters, 6th Dragoon Guards, "Carabiniers," aged 29 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1878.

THE public are indebted to the Khandeish and Deccan Famine Relief Committee for sending Dr. Macdonald into the famine districts to report upon and describe the true state of the country. It is comparatively easy, as experience has shown, to get up a famine, and to procure circumstances which will support the conclusion of any one who chooses to believe there is a famine; but it must be difficult in a matter in which sentiment is so apt to play a part to procure a witness who will give thoroughly trustworthy evidence. A few weeks ago Mr. Daval, the reporter sent out by the Khandeish and Deccan Committee, made a number of startling statements, the acceptance of which, without some attendant explanation, would have left the public no alternative but to believe that there are parts of the Deccan in which famine is still raging with great severity. We were told of people eating grass seeds, and of course it was natural to suppose that if people were doing so they must be on the verge of starvation. The explanation, however, that in the Deccan there are many kinds of seeds grown which are perfectly nutritious, and that there are plenty of people who prefer living on these seeds to the labour of sowing the ordinary kinds of grain, puts a very different complexion on the matter; for when it is made we see that the Deccan is very much the same as usual, and that there is no cause for feeling special alarm as to its present condition. The Relief Committee seemed disposed, a short time ago, to accept Mr. Daval's conclusions with avidity, and we were astonished to find none of its members making speeches against Government, as the occasion for airing sentimental reflections and denouncing the hard-heartedness of cruel authorities who love to snub famines was one that must have been almost irresistible to a certain class of minds. The Committee, however, seemed to be inspired with doubts about Mr Daval's accuracy of research, and, so far from accepting his statements *sine grano salis*, the majority of the members kept their speeches in their pockets and would take no responsibility in connection with the figures and remarks made by their delegate. It was wise to do so. The style of Mr. Daval's reports was sufficient to inspire doubts as to the accuracy of his statements, and it would have been foolish to accept them when it was known that Dr. Macdonald was going into the districts to check, as it were, the results obtained by the native reporter. Dr. Macdonald, with rare self denial, has gone into the districts at this season of the year, and, braving the fierceness of the sun, the scarcity of European food, and the discomforts of travelling in a bullock gharry over rough roads, has investigated the condition of many parts of the country with great minuteness, and, as his reports bear the stamp of conscientiousness and truth on their face, we think the public may accept them as a genuine standard of the condition of the Deccan.

Dr. Macdonald's reports do not represent a completely satisfactory state of affairs in the Deccan. There is evidently a great deal ot distress still, and if the monsoon does not speedily raise food from the earth there may be more distress and also considerable mortality. But Dr. Macdonald takes considerable care to point out that this state of affairs is an after effect of the famine. The majority of those who are weak and sick now have been weak and sick from the beginning of the distress. How they have lived through it is a marvel; but there they are; and unless they have especial bad fortune now they will get over the famine altogether. We find that Dr. Macdonald's principal fears are held with respect to the bursting of the monsoon. The people are for the most part living on the seeds of certain leguminous plants (erroneously called grass seeds by Mr. Daval), and as without this source of food the people would have absolutely nothing to live upon, it follows that any stoppage of the source of supply might be followed by serious results. Now, a fall of rain may put an end to this food supply ; and Dr. Macdonald says that already the supply has been curtailed in places where showers have fallen. The real period of danger, therefore, will be between the bursting of the monsoon and the ripening of what the people have planted in the earth. What the people who are in distressed circumstances will do then it is difficult to say. Dr. Macdonald says it is a problem to be solved. We suspect that it will be solved in a very natural fashion. When the monsoon bursts there will be plenty of agricultural labour available, and those who are now living on seeds, and who are not doing a stroke of work so far as we can learn, will be compelled to do something for a livelihood. Others who know from experience what the effect of the monsoon is upon the supply of seeds will take care to lay in a large store before the first shower falls. On the whole, therefore, we do not fear that the bursting of the rains will be followed by a heavy mortality. The people who have already survived the famine have shown considerable fertility of resources, and at the present moment they do not appear to be very badly off. Clothing does not appear to be over-plentiful, and many Mahratta women are described as being very badly clothed ; the loss in cattle has of course been very great, and many of the agriculturists will find it difficult to cultivate their holdings ; but these facts are about the worst that can be stated in the situation. The ryots have kept their agricultural implements—a certain sign that they were not and are not now reduced to dangerous extremities. As for disease, Dr. Macdonald says there has been in the villages a remarkable immunity from sickness, and "the deaths "are very few, so that it cannot be said that "people are dying for want of food." No notice is taken of those startling mortality tables which were supplied to the Committee by Mr. Daval. Dr. Macdonald has interviewed the koolkurnies of many villages, and obtained the mortality lists so far as these primitive village clerks could supply them; but instead of the figures showing an abnormal mortality of a terribly severe description, they only show, in Dr. Macdonald's hands, that the mortality has been low, and that there has been a remarkable immunity from disease. We should, therefore, like to know where Mr. Daval procured those figures which showed a mortality of nearly 40 per cent. in the villages of the Sholapore districts. For certain reasons, the Committee, who sent Mr. Daval's reports to the press, would not take the responsibility of their publication ; and now we have Dr. Macdonald going over the same ground, in company with Mr. Daval, and finding evidences of general health instead of high mortality. On the whole, we think that Dr. Macdonald's reports show that there is not much reason to believe that the population of the Deccan are now in a precarious situation. They have tided over the bitterest period of their distress, and the approaching rainfall opens up to them a pleasant prospect of plenty. But they will have to work. One of the worst effects of the famine has been demoralisation ; but if they get over their disposition to do no work and to live on wild seeds, which require no cultivation, the time should not be far off when the Deccan will be once more the home of a people who are contented with little.

Dr. Macdonald's reports, though they show him to be an honest observer, do not show that he is without his prejudices, and we observe that in a letter to a contemporary he thinks it necessary to write nearly half a column of matter on relapsing fever because in the districts he visited he had found no relapsing fever. He had "hoped" to find relapsing fever in the Deccan—a curious hope for a person on an errand of benevolence to express, though perhaps the good Doctor's professional instincts are more powerful than any other he possesses—but he could not find any cases; and as he has written so much because he could find no relapsing fever, we wonder what he would have done if he had found any cases at all of that vexatious disease. Dr. Macdonald's remarks on relapsing fever how how obstinately a man with prejudices can insist on mking himself absurd. After giving a description of the history of the fever in Bombay, from the time that Dr. Blaney discovered it till Dr. Carter got the *Lancet* to support his theories, Dr Macdonald exclaims that "truth must prevail." He candidly reports that he has found *not one case* of the *relapsing fever* he was anxiously looking for to support Dr. Carter's theory. Yet, with singular want of logic, he actually argues as if the absence of cases of relapsing fever proved Dr. Carter's theory to be correct! His recollection of what was done by the Government of Bombay last year is inaccurate. Dr. Carter and the other enthusiasts who were bent on proving that the people were in a worse condition than Government would allow got the Municipality here to establish a hospital on the Flats, where for a time they had it all their own way. Dr. Blaney discovered relapsing fever, and Government appointed a Commission, the members of which disagreed, and then the Government—that is to say Dr. Hunter, the chief medical officer—said the existence of the type of famine fever Drs. Blaney and Carter thought they had found out had not been proved. There may have been occasional cases—Dr. Carter's experiments show that ; but Dr. Macdonald's inquiries in the Deccan show conclusively that the general theory was unsound, as the fever would still linger in the districts if it had sprung from famine.

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 17.

I INTEND to confine myself in this letter to a description of the present appearance of certain portions of this city itself. I may, however, say that the winged figure of Victory has just been raised on the dome of the Trocadero Palace. As I now look at it from my window its back is turned to me, but even so it has a very striking effect, as with outspread wings it seems to be soaring through the heavens, and this effect is increased by the windy stormy weather. The heavy clouds, which are lying low to-day, are sweeping past with great rapidity. As the statue is gilded and stands well above the dome, from which it is separated by a ball, it is easy to withdraw the attention from the building and fix it exclusively on the figure, which then really looks like an angel flying through the tempest. It is more than 15 feet in height, but the symmetry and harmony of its proportions make it appear smaller. M. A. Mercie is the author of this graceful piece of statuary. Before leaving the subject of the Exhibition, I must just say that its success is now thoroughly established. The number of visitors, despite the bad weather, is daily increasing, and last Sunday no less than 90,000 people entered between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., the hours during which the public are admitted. Next month the Exhibition will remain open to a later hour.

I spoke in my first letter of the appearance the Boulevards and other parts of Paris presented on the night of the illuminations. I shall endeavour, from time to time, to give in your columns a description of this queen of cities, as it appears, both by daylight and by night, during the present festive time. The Boulevards naturally claim the first place in such a description, for there we find the focus of all the life and character of the capital. The Boulevards are to Paris what the Rings are to Vienna. Each occupies respectively the site of the ramparts, fortifications, and moats which were once the outer defences of the gay capital, Paris or Vienna as the case may be, these noble avenues now so greatly adorn. While, however, the Boulevards of Paris have existed for more than two centuries, middle-aged people at Vienna can still remember when there was no broad handsome Ringstrasse with its rows of young trees on either side, its side being then occupied by gloomy and ancient ramparts, surrounded by a stagnant moat. The fortifications shut out air and light from the quaint old inner *stadt* with its narrow irregularly built streets, except where the openings for the massive covered gates admitted, with the breeze, dangerous miasma and fever from the moat. No wonder Vienna was considered an unhealthy city in those days. But if the ramparts which once stood where the Parisians now promenade under the trees, or sip their *café noir* in gilded saloons, were ever a cause of sickness and disease as those of Vienna, it was long ago, and the Boulevards, which now occupy their site, have become historic, being associated with all the most interesting events that have occurred in the French capital during the last two hundred and fifty years. Yet the trees on the Boulevards are nearly as young-looking as those on the Ringstrasse. Part of the old trees at Paris were cut down for barricades during the Revolution of 1830, and the remainder, a much greater number, suffered the same fate and for the same purpose in 1848.

But it is not with history and the past that I have to deal in a letter of this kind. It is the Boulevards of Paris, as they appear in May 1878, that I am going to attempt to describe. Many of your readers, no doubt, know this city as well or better than I do, but few of them will have an opportunity of seeing it again for at least another month ; and, in these changing and unsettled times, in another month Paris may wear a very different aspect from that it offers at the present moment. Let us hope that it will not be so, and that the ardour of the present friendly contest may not be damped by the news of a renewal of deadly contests in other parts of the world.

Time and your space will not allow me to conduct your readers any distance to-day ; but we will endeavour to get a glance at some of the Boulevards, and as far as the Opera house. As I am living close to the doors of the Trocadero Palace, I will suppose that we take our departure from the beautiful fountain in the Place du Trocadero, in front of the palace. If we go straight up the Avenue du Roi de Rome, we come at once to the Arc de Triomphe, or Arc de l'Etoile, as it is now called. The Avenue du Roi de Rome is a broad and comparatively new thoroughfare, with rows of young trees on either side. Many of the houses in this neighbourhood are small and irregular, the Rue de Chaussée being for the most part occupied by small shops and cafes ; but here and there is a villa of private residences, and as we approach the Arc de Triomphe, there are many fine houses already tenanted, and others in course of construction, steam winches being busy here, as in other parts of Paris, raising blocks of stone and bars of iron for the builders. It may be

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE COMING CONGRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

In the House of Commons to-night, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said that it was not expedient at present to make a statement concerning the policy of the Government, but that it was to be found in the papers that have already been presented to the House, and especially in Lord Salisbury's Circular despatch. The British Plenipotentiaries at the Congress he said will be instructed by the Cabinet, who will decide all questions on their collective responsibility, and that nothing will be submitted to Parliament until the conclusion of the Congress.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN THE GULF OF ISMID.

Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that the British Ironclad Squadron, now at anchor in the Gulf of Ismid, will, for reasons of salubrity, take up its station off Prince's Island.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT THE PORTE.

Mr. A. H. Layard has been created a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE CONGRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 6.

The Russian semi-official journals are hopeful that the Congress will result in a durable settlement of the Eastern Question.

THE GREENBACKS IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6.

The House of Congress have passed a Bill authorizing the further contraction of greenbacks. This, it is understood, closes the financial legislation of the session.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, JUNE 6.

An Imperial decree has been issued announcing the temporary control of the Government by the Crown Prince William. This is considered equivalent to a temporary Regency.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

Disclosures have been made in connection with the attempted assassination of the Emperor William which indicate the widespread nature of the Socialist conspiracy. Many arrests of Socialists are being made, and severe repressive measures are being taken. Even a European Conference on the subject is advocated.

Doctor Nobiling, the would-be assassin, is unconscious.

CORRECTION.

In yesterday's telegram, read, Sadyk Pasha and Caratheodari Effendi will go to the Congress *instead* of Safvet Pasha, and not *in addition to* Safvet Pasha.

RESULT OF THE OAKS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The following is the result of the race for the Oaks :—

Janette	1
Pilgrimage	2
Clementine	3

LONDON, JUNE 6, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm with a good demand. Surats firm with a good demand.
The London Cotton Market has been quieter.
Fair Dholleras ..... 5 1-16d.
The Manchester Market firm.
3 per cent. Consols for Account 96⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 111½
Silver..... 53⅜ to ½
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..	£9,800,000	Dec.	£400,000
Bills Discounted ..	£19,200,000	Inc.	£100,000
Bullion	£23,200,000....	Dec.	£300,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 37⅞ per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JUNE 7, 2-10 P. M.

Express Mail leaves Singapore for Hongkong about 5 a. m. tomorrow.

MADRAS, JUNE 7, 3-45 P. M.

Manila Mail 3 p. m. to-morrow.

THE two big guns for the Malabar Point battery reached their destination yesterday, having been dragged by coolies up to the Ridge and then down the incline to Government House without misadventure. The platforms for these guns are not ready yet, so that it will be sometime before they can be placed in position. To-day they will be dismounted from the trucks on which they were conveyed to Malabar Point, and which will then be taken back to Dockyard to be used for the transport of the guns intended for the new battery at Breach Candy.

THE Marine Court, which has just completed its inquiry into the circumstances attending the recent mishap to the P. & O. s. s. China, finds that Captain Alderton acted wisely in scuttling the vessel, and that "he did all that might be expected from an able seaman and intelligent commander in the trying circumstances in which he was placed."

WE have received a telegram from another correspondent at Kurrachee, regarding the murderous outrage of a Belooch sepoy at Hyderabad, which states that after he had shot his mistress, "he indiscriminately fired on some sixteen strangers, nearly all of whom are dead. The Adjutant of the Regiment, Lieut. Sinclair, bravely went out and shot the sepoy in his hip, and thus he was captured."

THE "Hope Bridge" over the Taptee river at Surat was opened for public use by the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers on the 1st May 1877 ; but its height being less than that given in the design of Mr. T. C. Hope, the former Collector, Government ordered that it should be raised to the required height at an additional cost of Rs. 1,20,000. The Surat Municipality and the Broach Local Fund contributed Rs. 30,000 each to make up the above amount ; and the work commenced on the 15th November 1877 and has now been successfully completed. To celebrate its completion in a fitting manner, Mr. W. H. White, in charge of the Bridge, invited a number of European gentlemen to a tea party on Wednesday last, while several native gentlemen were also invited to be present on the interesting occasion. Among the Europeans present were Mr. Ollivant, the Collector, Mr. Scannell, Superintendent of Police, Dr. C. Joynt, Col. Plumer, Captain Relling, Captain Tinley, Lieut. Job, and others. The workpeople had a few hours' holiday, and, in the presence of the assembly, gave ringing cheers for the success which had attended the work on which they had been so long employed.

A MANDALAY correspondent says, that the murderer of Mr. Cooper, the Assistant Political Agent at Bahmo, was confined by the Burmese authorities in a tiger's cage at that town.

ON the 13th ultimo, a very large number of locusts settled on a portion of the Madras line of Railway, covering the metals for some distance. A passing train crushed some thousands of them, and the glutinous substance from their bodies rendered the rails so slippery that the wheels refused to take the metals, and the engine had to be brought to a standstill, and the wheels and metals cleaned before the train could proceed. The train which followed was also detained by the same cause.

THE *Statesman*.—A week ago a contemporary was enabled to summarise in its editorial columns, the contents of an important despatch to Local Governments on the subject of the Settlements of Native States, a despatch which the Government of India designed to be strictly confidential. As our contemporary has not been able to give the despatch to the public, we cannot criticise the policy of Government, on the strength of a summary which may not fairly represent its views. We are thus compelled either to speak in the light of imperfect and perhaps misleading information, or to keep silence. The matter has already been so much discussed, especially in native journals, that it is impossible to ignore it, and we therefore appeal to the Government to give its policy a fair chance with the public, by enabling us to discuss it in the light of the despatch itself. It may have been desirable to keep the matter secret, but as this is not possible, less harm would perhaps be done by supplying the Press with copies of the despatch, not necessarily for publication, than by leaving the subject to be discussed on the strength of the disclosures improperly made by some employé in the Foreign Office.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, writing from Umballa on the 2nd inst., refers to the death of Captain Earle and Riding Master Walters :—"A gloom has been cast over this station by the deaths of two officers of the Carabineers, which took place yesterday ; Paymaster and Captain Earle meeting his death by a fall from his horse. He sustained concussion of the brain, from which he died six hours after the accident. The second case was Riding Master Walters, who has been ill with typhoid fever for about a month ; he died at 5 P. M., only four hours after Captain Earle. Both officers had only recently joined the regiment ; but their loss is much felt by their brother officers. Riding Master Walters was a young man of great promise, a good horseman, and thoroughly understood his responsible duties. Captain Earle, by his cheerful disposition and genial manner, had, notwithstanding the short time he had been in the Regiment, made himself popular with all ranks. Both officers were buried at the same time this morning, the funeral starting from the late Captain Earle's house.

THE Lahore paper says :—"We were mistaken, it seems, in stating that Colonel Fletcher would succeed to the command of the 7th Bengal Cavalry. We should have remembered that this officer's claims were based only upon distinguished service in the field, and that Simla drawing-rooms knew him not. For marked gallantry at the defence of Lucknow, Colonel Fletcher, then a subaltern, was recommended by Sir John Inglis for the Victoria Cross. We need hardly say that the sort of rude daring, which was a little useful perhaps in 1857, is not a quality which finds favour now-a-days. We believe Colonel Fletcher is unaccomplished in singing quadrilles, that neither his convictions nor his knees are very pliable, and that he is irreverent to the Mutual Adulation Society. These radical defects in character would prove fatal to Bayard himself. To be merely a brave and skilful officer in the field only accentuates them, and though we are sorry Colonel Fletcher is superseded, we are not surprised."

IN forwarding a memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Bengal Sanitary Report for 1876, the Secretary of State, while concurring in the approval expressed by the Commission of the ability and energy displayed by Dr. Coates, regrets that the report does not furnish evidence of much action or progress in sanitary matters, pricipally owing to the apathy of the people themselves both in the Municipalities and in the districts. The Secretary of State further requests the opinion of the Government of India on the suggestions offered by the Commission as to the owners of villages being held responsible for their sanitary condition, the issue of more and explicit rules and recommendations by the Sanitary Commissioner for the guidance of the people, and the question of introducing simple sanitary teaching into schools and colleges. Attention is also drawn to the suggestions of the Commission regarding the preservation from pollution of selected tanks.

THE Secretary of State has approved of certain measures which the Government of India propose to adopt, for reducing the bulk of the provincial volumes of Trade and Navigation which are annually published.

THE organization of the transport service has almost invariably been the weak point in English military expeditions ; and after all the rose-coloured reports which have been issued of late from head quarters it is not pleasant to read in the criticism of the "Military Correspondent" of the *Times* on the review before the Queen at Aldershot such a passage as the following : "The turn-out of the regimental transport might have been better. Some battalions—but these were in a minority—appeared on parade with the full complement of baggage waggons and ammunition carts ; others with five waggons and one cart ; others with no ammunition carts at all ; in fact, the order seemed left very much to the discretion of the commanding officer. There may have been reasons for the want of uniformity, but if battalions cannot turn out fully equipped at a Queen's Parade at Aldershot with forty-eight hours' warning, it is absurd to suppose that the First Army Corps is ready to embark for foreign service at a moment's notice."

THE following are the principal passages of the appeal for subscriptions for a volunteer fleet which has been issued by the Moscow Committee "under the patronage of his Imperial Highness the Czarewitch":—"God sends Russia a new trial. An irreconcilable enemy threatens us with war. Shall we permit him to destroy the fruits of our victories and drive back our brothers, liberated by us, into slavery ? Our enemy is strong at sea ; . . . but all his interests are represented by the profits of trade. It is to that point that our blows should be directed. . . . The last war has covered with glory the Russian sailors, who fought victoriously against ironclads in small boats and passenger ships. Give them real cruisers in order to attack the enemy's merchant fleet, and he will soon repent of his arrogance." The proposed subscription does not meet with universal approval, and is even treated by some papers with ridicule. Thus, the *Exchange Gazette* of St. Petersburg remarks that the *Moscow Gazette* has its eye on an ocean steamer admirably suited for cruising purposes which may be bought for 200,000 roubles. The editor "has already collected 25 roubles, so that he only wants 199,975 more. When these come in the *Moscow Gazette* will buy the ship, equip it as a cruiser, and then —tremble, England !"

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*.—The question whether companies of infantry should be large or companies of small bodies was discussed at much length at a meeting at the United Service Institution last week. The lecturer on the occasion, Colonel Clive, strongly advocated the division of the battalion of 1,000 men into four companies, each company to be consequently 250 strong. During the discussion which followed the reading of the paper the views expressed were supported by one or two speakers ; but the chairman of the meeting, Sir Garnet Wolseley, General Codrington, General Walker, and a number of other officers earnestly deprecated any interference with the present organization of the English battalion in eight companies of 125 men each. The arguments adduced in favour of the change proposed were that a large company is a more convenient tactical unit than a small one, since it can supply skirmishers, supports, and reserves in its own particular portion of the line of attack, and that consequently when the latter close upon the former there will not be any intermingling of men of different companies ; secondly, that the large company is a better administrative unit than a small one, and that it is desirable that the administrative and tactical unit should be identical ; and, finally, that the large company has now been adopted in every large European army except our own. On the other side it is urged that it is simply impossible for a captain to control, guide, and direct on a modern field of battle a body of more than about a hundred men ; that the peculiar exigencies of the English service frequently require the detachment of a small body, and that it is for many reasons far more convenient to be able to send away a small but complete company than half a large one ; and, finally, that the German company is really and practically rather a small and insufficiently officered battalion than a large company, and that the Germans themselves speak of the paucity of officers in their infantry, which is the direct result of its organization in large companies, as a very great defect in their army. Those officers who have taken part in actual fighting, and have been called upon to lead men on the field of battle, seemed generally to be advocates for the retention of small companies ; while the advisers of the introduction of large companies were found among the more theoretical students of the art of war. The truth probably is that the former have a far more lively apprehension than the latter of the difficulty of keeping control over men when once troops are launched into action.

THE TULSI WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

THERE is another project for the amelioration of the condition of the people of Bombay which has hung fire as well as the Drainage Scheme, but which gives promise of being carried through successfully at last, to wit the project for supplementing the at present not too plentiful supply of water derived from the Vehar Lake by utilising the hills and valley of Tulsi as a gathering ground and reservoir. Tulsi is situated a little beyond and some 170 feet above Vehar, about 18 miles from Bombay and six miles from Tannah. Its claims to be pressed into service as a reservoir for the purposes to which it was proposed to be put. There was a deep valley almost entirely encircled by steep hills, all that was necessary to complete the reservoir being to close up two comparatively narrow openings, one at the west towards the Kennery Valley, and the other immediately above Vehar. But the bunding up of these outlets so as to make the reservoir secure, simple as it might appear, turned out to be a work of no small difficulty. The Kennery Valley opening was filled up by a stone dam, which was commenced as early as 1871, and which has been so often described that it is unnecessary to say more here than that it may be pronounced to be perhaps the finest piece of masonry work in India. But having gone thus far, operations were suspended and the project remained in abeyance for several years. The cause of the delay was that engineers differed as to the character of the dam which was to be erected in the opening between the hills overlooking the Vehar Lake, and where the outlet tower was intended to be placed. It was, of course, patent that if the dam at this point were to give way the water would escape from the reservoir into Vehar, when there would be danger of the extra weight causing the Vehar dam to collapse also, in which case Bombay would have to depend for its water supply till the next monsoon on the wells and tanks which are to be found in the town—which supply, it was very justly considered, would neither be too liberal nor over-pure. Some very eminent engineers were of opinion that an earthen dam would not stand, and that a stone dam must be built ; and one gentleman—Mr. Russell Aitken, we believe—went so far as to say that no dam at all would stand at that point, because the dividing ridge on which it would have to be built was open in its texture, and no proper foundations could be got. Mr. Thomas Ormiston, the well known Engineer to the Port Trust, was in favour of a masonry dam, and a committee of professional gentlemen (known as Col. Fife's Committee) reported to the same effect. At length, the Town Council called on the Municipal Executive Engineer (Mr. Walton) to supply them with estimates of the cost of the work ; and Mr. Walton reported that to build a stone dam on solid rock foundation, as recommended by Col. Fife's Committee, would cost £60,000. Estimates were also given for two other descriptions of damming,—one a stone dam on five feet concrete foundations, to cost £25 000 ; and the other an earthen dam of extra thickness and strength, which Mr. Walton considered would be perfectly safe, and the cost of which was estimated at about £15,000. Subsequently all the papers, with the estimates, were submitted again to Col. Fife and Mr. Wilson Bell when they returned an opinion that the dividing ridge was a suitable site for such an earthen dam as Mr. Walton proposed ; and the upshot of the matter was that the erection of the dam was left in Mr. Walton's hands.

Another question about which there was great difference of opinion was as to the site of the waste-weir. When the stone dam was built blocking up the outlet into the Kennery Valley, space was left for a waste-weir at that point. But afterwards the question was agitated, whether it would not be better to utilise the waste water from Tulsi by running it into Vehar than to let it run literally to waste down the Kennery Valley ; and a proposition was placed before the Town Council, and ultimately adopted, for a waste-weir to be built on the same side as the earthen dam, overlooking Vehar.

When these disputed questions were finally settled, some two years ago, Mr. Walton was placed on special duty to superintend the work, which has been prosecuted vigorously ever since, and is now very nearly completed.

Some description of the work done, beyond the stone dam at the Kennery Valley end, may not be uninteresting. First in order comes the earthen dam, which is 1459 feet long, is 20ft. high in the highest part, 150 ft. wide in the widest part, and has a centre platform 30ft. in width. Near the middle, but on the water side of the centre platform, there is a puddle trench, carried down to solid rock, in some places as much as 20 feet below the natural surface. This trench is 10 ft. thick at the base, tapering up to 8 feet within two feet of the top of the dam. The face of the dam is paved all over with *khankee* pitching, rammed through six inches of stone chips. Just within the dam is the outlet tower, which is built throughout of solid ashler, set in cement mortar. The height of the tower is 60ft. up to the platform level, above which will be a handsome cupola. There are four inlets to the tower, 12 feet apart, the lowest 18 feet from the lowest point in the bed of the reservoir, and to each inlet is fixed a valve (so that either can be used separate from the others) and a strainer, which will be worked by machinery from the platform on the top. To communicate with this platform, a bridge will be carried on two stone piers (which have already been built), from the top of the dam. The lowest inlet to the tower is fitted with a sludge pipe. The area of each inlet is 4ft. 3 inches square. Communicating with the tower is a trough in which will carry water from all over the lake down to the 18 feet contour, the quantity remaining below which point will be so insignificantly small that to incur further cost by making arrangements to draw it off also would be incurring a needless expenditure of money. The outlet from the tower is a 42 in. pipe, which runs through a tunnel cut in the ridge on which the earthen dam has been raised. The pipe is protected at its junction with the tower and for some 12 feet into the tunnel by a blocking of solid ashler, composed of large blocks, 4ft. long, 2ft. thick, and radiating from 3ft. 6in. on the outside to 2 ft. on the inside edge. Beyond this, there is a 6 ft. thick screen of rubble work, so that for the first 18ft. of the passage through the tunnel, the 42in. main is embedded in solid masonry. From this point, the pipe is carried on in the ordinary way to the exit end of the tunnel, which is 533 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 10 feet high. At the mouth of the tunnel is the sluice house, where a valve is fitted to the 42 in. pipe bifurcating into two 24 in. pipes, one of which is carried a few yards into the jungle and left open, while the other becomes the commencement of the Tulsi main to Bombay, which runs along the west side of the Vehar Lake, over towards Bandora, and then on to Malabar Hill, where it will empty itself into the new service reservoir. But the reservoir will not be completed for some time to come, and in the meantime the separate communication with the distribution mains will be used, which would of course be kept in reserve, even if the reservoir were ready to meet any case of emergency. The object of the open pipe outside the earthen dam at Tulsi is to afford a means of cleansing the lake from impurities such as have of late years formed so great a drawback to the Vehar supply. As before observed, the lowest inlet to the tower is on the 18ft. contour ; it is therefore only necessary to close the other inlet pipes and open that one, to shut off the 24 in. main to Bombay, and to remove the stop valve from the open pipe, in order to run off whatever sludge and foul water may have collected in the lower levels of the lake.

During last monsoon, and while the process of cutting the tunnel for the accommodation of the 42 in. main through the dividing ridge, a slip occurred in one of the working shafts, by which no large a quantity of earth and rock was thrown into the tunnel as to completely block it up. The water which had accumulated in the lake during the rains caused a heavy pressure against the *débris*, and much difficulty was experienced in removing it ; but at length a passage was made by blasting, and the water flowed into Vehar. The opening where the slip occurred is about 80ft. square at the top, and the sides slope down to the tunnel at about 1½ in 1. About 30ft. of the tunnel is laid bare, and this will have to be arched over, and the hole filled in, to the level of the natural surface, with earth, which work will be done immediately after the expiration of the approaching monsoon. Meanwhile the lining of the tunnel is being carried out, that portion under the dam being laid in cement mortar,—one of Portland cement to one of sand.

The waste-weir, which is some distance to the west of the earthen dam, consists of a cutting through the natural surface down to a level of 6 feet below the top of the dam, and 12 ft. above the highest inlet pipe in the tower. The floor of the weir is paved with dry *khankee* work, and in the centre, from side to side, a line of heavy masonry has been laid, formed of blocks 3ft. cube, the top surfaces of which, at distances of 6 ft., have been morticed to receive cast iron standards. These standards are grooved to receive tongued and grooved planks, 3ft. 6 in. high, which can be fitted at any time when it may be necessary to raise the water in the lake above the ordinary height of the waste-weir. The cuttings at the sides of the weir are protected by rubble walls with heavy ashler copings. The length of the weir is 175 ft., and its width 138ft. The water from the waste-weir will discharge into a natural gorge with a rapid fall of several feet, which drains direct on to the Vehar gathering ground.

The only other work in connection with the preparation of the interior of the reservoir to impound the water which will flow into it from the surrounding hills during the next monsoon, is the filling in of the gaps which were left for a waste-weir at the stone dam on the Kennery Valley side, and the clearing away of the trees and other vegetation from the bed of the lake. This work is in rapid progress, and Mr. Walton is confident that everything will be ready in time.

The area of the lake is 1,450 acres, including gathering ground, and it is estimated that there will be 300 acres of water. This appears very small in comparison to Vehar, but there are no flat foreshores as in the Vehar Lake. The mean depth will be about 30 ft., and the maximum depth about 75 ft. ; and the quantity of water which will be available for distribution is estimated at 1,450 million gallons. This, Mr. Walton calculates, will afford a daily allowance of 4 million gallons, or 26 gallons ahead to 150,000 people. The Tulsi supply is to be distributed along the west side of the island—viz., to Worlee, Cumballa Hill, Malabar Hill, Chowpatty, the Fort, and Colaba.

Owing, it is stated, to the contractors at home not having sent out the pipes so rapidly as they undertook to do, the laying of the main into Bombay has not yet been completed ; but from recent correspondence there is reason to believe the remainder of the pipes will be landed in time to allow of the main being laid throughout, and the water which will be collected during the monsoon distributed, at the end of October, or the beginning of November next. This supplying of a large number of the inhabitants from the new source will of course allow of a more liberal allowance being made to the remainder from Vehar, so we may hope in about four months to have an end put to the long-heard complaints of the scarcity of good water in Bombay.

NOTES FROM SIND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, JUNE 4.

MR. J. B. PEILE, Bombay Civil Service, has arrived and assumed charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind. The way in which our new Commissioner stands gazetted gives room for belief that he will remain in the province until it is made over to the Punjab. This is a thing much to be desired. It is alleged that an officer who has been serving in the province since the Conquest laid strong claim to the appointment, but Government have very wisely ruled that more than mere provincial experience is wanted.

It is generally thought that Mr. Peile is just in time to stop the great municipal disorder that prevails. No one seemingly has up to this time been equal to the work of handling the Government Resolution requiring abolition of transit dues, and the levy of dues on those articles only which are not subject to imperrial taxation. Committees and sub-committees met, but all to no purpose. One member went the length of examining the "crops in the country," which in March last he assured the ratepayers and others were looking "remarkably well." The object was to convince the general body that the incressed duty put on grain would not be felt. What the extent of his examination was no one knows. The prices of grain are continuing very high. The "remarkably well"-looking crops have apparently come to nothing. All this may be very amusing to the Municipal Commissioners, but it is not fun the public care for ; they require some serious attention to business. The new rates are complained of very much and the system of refunds considered faulty. The slaughter fees fixed are so high that dealers have refused to bring in cattle. This morning we are left again without meat of any kind. The oldest resident has it that this state of things never before existed. There is then a screw loose somewhere.

The Revd. James Sheldon, C. M. S., has appealed to the public in behalf of 500 Catchees of the weaver caste who, driven from their native country by famine, have sought a home in Kurrachee, and have taken up their abode near the Mission House. Some of them, he states, had died, and others were fast approaching death's door. The whole were at the time of his writing without any help. This is more than passing strange. Here, in the heart of a large city, we have had 500 strangers without food and clothing, and there has been no one to look into their state and afford timely relief. Are our State officials to get off scatheless in this matter ?

In imitation of something of the kind at Bombay, a society for the prevention of cruelty to dumb animals has been started at Kurrachee. How it will work remains to be seen. The offending classes, whom it is intended to prosecute, and who have in a few instances been prosecuted, are the poorest of the poor—viz., hack carriage owners and drivers, water suppliers, and others plying cattle for petty hire. It is help the poor wretches require just now, and not criminal prosecutions in bringing them to their moral obligations. I do not think we should increase the distress already prevailing by having these poor creatures fined when simple warnings from those in authority would prove equally availing.

We have had indications of rain, lightning frequently, and a dust-storm on Saturday last. The good ones prognosticate a favourable season.

MR. NESFIELD AND THE DOCTOR OF THE CHILDWALL HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What a pity the *Times of India* did not wait for the receipt of its weekly letter from its own correspondent" before giving us the leader of the 2nd inst. on your leader of the 1st inst. on morality. I mean a pity for the *Times of India*, because in that case it would not, I presume, have stultified itself as it has.

I do not often trouble you with letters and questions, but, as I am writing, I cannot help asking if that letter of Mr. Nesfield's, taken from the *Pioneer*, is not in shocking bad taste ? I remember at the time that Mr. Nesfield's narrative of the wreck of the Childwall Hall was published, it was discussed at a dinner party at which I was, and the knowledge it had left with us was a little about the wreck of the Childwall Hall, and a great deal about the adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Nesfield, which we all agreed must have been most trying, and were most gallantly borne. Nothing that Mr. Nesfield can say can effect Mr. Langworthy's position in the general estimation, although it can—and I should think has—his own. I may mention that I know nothing more of either of the gentlemen than what I have gathered from the papers.

Bombay, June 6. C.

PROVINCIAL COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I sent you lately a few lines suggesting that a few high schools should be changed into collegiate institutions reading for the First Arts Examination. I have just come across a passage in the report of Col. Macdonald, the Madras Director of Public Instruction, which corroborates my views. He says,—"The existing number of collegiate schools is not enough for the wants of this Presidency. There ought, if possible, to be one in every district . . . The benefit to a district of a collegiate school is not to be estimated by the half dozen or dozen first class men who are annually turned out, although that of itself is no small advantage." But, he goes on to say, the effect on the district at large is good. Now, Sir, let us enquire what can be done in this Presidency without lost to Government. Mr. Chatfield once wished the Deccan College to be abolished, as he thought the Elphinstone could educate the comparatively few candidates for the B. A. degree. But though this extreme measure was not adopted, it is worth while to consider whether one of a more moderate character might not be carried out to the advantage both of the Government and the people of this country. The Deccan College contains only about 100 students, of whom perhaps a dozen are reading for the B. A. examination, who might easily join the Elphinstone. There are four professors (to say nothing of assistants) whose salaries are as follows :—

	Rs.
Principal and Professor of English.....	1,150
Professor of Sanscrit	1,000
Do. Moral Philosophy	800
Do. Mathematics	1,000
Total	3,950

per mensem, or Rs. 43,800 per annum (a large sum for a small institution). If the B. A. class were abolished and candidates for Matriculation and F. A. only admitted, Government would save Rs. 19,800 annually. For the following staff could take the place of the previous four professors :—

Principal (European).....	Rs. 750 rising to	1,000
Vice Principal (Do.).....	500 "	750
Teacher of Logic (Native)	400	
Do. Mathematics (Do.)	350	
Total	Rs. 2,000	

Thus nearly Rs. 20,000 would be saved, which would be almost enough to establish a similar institution at Belgaum. Z.

THE DISTRESS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly acknowledge the receipt by me, up to 5th instant inclusive, of the following donations for the relief of the hill-men in the Tapta Valley, Berar, and Central Provinces. The Deccan and Khandeish Famine Relief Committee have made a grant of Rs. 1,000, as already intimated by you. The Reverend Mr. Norton, under dates 29th and 31st May and 3rd June, writes as follows :—

"Some of the officers think the hill-people are so hardy, that they will continue through the famine with trifling help on roots and leaves. One who has just returned from the famine region told Mrs. Norton, 'half of the Koorkoos are starving, they have nothing but roots and leaves to live on.' I do not know what sum can be used by myself for God's glory, and the highest advantage of the poor people. As I get at the work I can make an estimate, and will (D. V.) let you know. The famine extends for 80 or 100 miles N. S. and S. W. through the Tapteo Valley, and the valleys of the tributaries between long. 76° 30' and 77° 30'. It is not settled in my mind yet what is the best way to get in grain from the bazaar towns ; before the rains begin, grain can be brought on carts from Burhanpur into the worst famine section in the Melghat. In the rains, it will have to be carried on bullocks, from Berar principally. Bro. Pitman has written that he and his wife expect to leave Oomrawutee soon to join me. I am asking God for some one else to work among the Mussulmans. If Pitman goes to the midst of the famine district in Baitool and some one else to the midst of the famine section in the Melghat, then I can be free to travel from village to village and ascertain the real condition of the people, send sufferers to the relief places, and in other ways give needed relief. If no one comes but Pitman, then relief cannot be administered in both sections.

"In various parts I advised people to go and work on the road which Government is building from Ellichpur, 30 miles into the Melghat to Pili, and I hear some have come. They are a peculiarly timid people, and there are difficulties in getting them to come and work on the road which would take too much time for me fully to explain.

"The Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur, and the Commissioner of Berar, are both much interested in the welfare of the Koorkoos. I have called on them both, and told them to some extent about their condition. The Commissioner spoke kindly of my attempt to give the Koorkoos relief, and said he thought it would do good, and that Government would give seed grain to such as needed it."

	Rs.
Jehangir Mehrwanjee.....	20
Anon	5
Mr. Harrison	2
M. H. M.	120
C. Banks	10
E. Palmer	10
S.	20
E. Dillon	5
Lt. Pilkington, R.E.	10
T. K. Weatherhead.....	10
"Tithes"	35
Capt. Simpson	10
Total....	Rs. 257

June 6. G. W. OLDHAM, Capt., R. E.

POONA is intended sooner or later to become a place of great importance. Sir Bartle Frere would fain have made it the seat of government for the greater part of the year. The variety of races, chiefly foreign, which make of the population of Bombay, will for ever prevent its having extended influence in the interior, while the compact Brahmin-Hindu community of Poona spreads its strong influence far and wide. There is hardly a station to be found, everywhere they go they exercise great influence over their fellow-men.—*Deccan Herald*.

BOMBAY.

ALTAMONT CHAPEL.—Arrangements have been made for the re-commencement of the services at Altamont Chapel on and from Whit Sunday, the 9th June. There will be a celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday morning at 7-30 a. m.

THE following programme of music will be played by the G. I. P. Volunteer Band in the Victoria Gardens this evening :—

Quick March	St. Gervais	Ch. Godfrey.
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
Waltz	Comet	Lanner.
Selection	Martha	Flotow.
Cavilina	Nelle Gallie	Pacini.
Galop (Vocal)	Midnight	Harris.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 1st June, was 44 feet 6 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet 3 tenths.

POOR-BOX.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 2-12 from "A Friend," contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENT.—A Hindoo woman was on Thursday sentenced by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee ; to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail, for stealing a gold neck ornament from the person of a child.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—A Hindoo, named Tookaram Sombajee, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE CASES.—The charges against the managers of the Manockjee Petit Mill and the Sassoon Mill for nuisance arising from the discharge of smoke, preferred by the Municipal Commissioner, were to have been heard yesterday at the Fort Police Court by Mr. W. Webb, but owing to pressure of work in that Court a postponement was agreed to.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 1st June 1878 was 2,06,928 maunds, and in money Rs. 1,29,881. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 1st June 1878.	Week ending 1st June 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,08,270	Mds 53,134	Mds 55,136	..
Amount	Rs. 1,10,704	Rs. 50,508	Rs. 60,196	..
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,22,552	Mds 5,09,524	...	Mds 2,17,256
Amount	Rs. 1,09,123	Rs. 2,89,192	...	...
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 62,716	*	...	...
Amount	Rs. 93,854	*	...	Rs. 1,41,215
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 69,096	Mds 99,211	..	Mds 30,115
Amount	Rs. 34,178	Rs. 48,696	..	Rs. 14,518
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,334	Mds 1,177	Mds 157	...
Amount	Rs. 4,612	Rs. 5,807	Rs. 805	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 8,819	Mds. 14,624	...	Mds 5,805
Amount	Rs. 13,293	Rs. 27,522	..	Rs. 14,227
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,96,829	Mds 2,05,874	..	Mds 9,045
Amount	Rs. 95,220	Rs. 1,16,142	...	Rs. 20,922
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 6,76,616	Mds 8,83,544	...	Mds 2,06,928
Amount	Rs. 4,05,986	Rs. 5,35,867	...	Rs. 1,29,881

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla ; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort ; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 7-30 a.m. and 6 p.m ; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

BYCULLA CHURCH.

The Sunday services will commence in future at 11 a. m. and 6 p.m.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Thursday at 33, Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of considering the offer made by Government in March last for the purchase of the company's property, and to determine whether the same should be accepted or rejected. There was a large number of the shareholders present ; and in the absence of the chairman, it was proposed by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and seconded by Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, that Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy should take the chair. The advertisement calling the meeting having been read, Mr. Nanabhoy explained to the shareholders the steps the directors of this company have taken on behalf of the shareholders, and how much they had exerted themselves to watch and promote the shareholders' interests, but Government did not deem it fit to increase the offer, but he, as a director and shareholder of this company, would not recommend that such an offer should be accepted, and he would entirely leave the matter in the hands of the shareholders, to be dealt with in such a way as they might think tended best towards their interest and profit. These remarks the chairman proposed the following resolution :

"That the offer contained in the letter, dated 9th March last, addressed by the Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., and the Honourable Colonel Anderson on behalf of Government to the directors of this company for the purchase by Government of the company's property be declined."

The above resolution was seconded by Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, and carried unanimously ; but before this, the shareholders were asked if they would take up the 240,000 000 inhabitants of India, and draw on them in their leading articles and the like for unlimited legions, they forget that they might as well include the sheep and the poultry as the many millions of those people who could not furnish one soldier out of a thousand. There are, however, millions enough of different stuff to yield a great contingent, without the danger of awakening a military spirit in such masses is not slight, and the disturbance which would be caused by the raising of recruits for an army such as our enthusiasts dream of, in all the ordinary conditions of life in India, would be very considerable. Those who advocate the employment of the armies of the native States, such as Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, cannot be aware of the folly of their proposals, nor understand the military value of such auxiliaries against a European enemy. Armed with breech-loaders and provided with British officers, the troops of Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar —who now have Brown Bess and smooth-bores—would no doubt render excellent service against any enemy, but in their present state they would be utterly useless out of India or against any but an Indian enemy. The Baroda Highlanders or the Indore Invincibles would be picturesque additions to the *mise en scene*, but would not, we fear, be very forcible ingredients in the deciding shock of battle. If we were in need of men almost trained to use a bayonet, as in Asia or Africa, we have a recruiting ground practically near and quite in

THE EXTRAORDINARY WILL CASE.

THE Bagot case was resumed on May 14, when Sir William Verner, Bart., was examined by the Solicitor-General. He stated: I am brother of Mrs. Bagot. Was at home during my father's last illness. My mother and two sisters, besides paid nurses, attended him. My sisters were not going out at the time. In the summer of 1873 I was introduced to Mr. Bagot by Lord Wallscourt. He went often with me and my sisters to the theatre. We had supper parties at Eaton-square. Mr. Bagot was frequently present. There never was impropriety of any kind on these occasions. I remember the day of the wedding. I went to the Alexandra Hotel with my sister after the ceremony, and shook hands with Mr. Bagot. On the occasion of the row at the Pulteney Hotel my sister sent for me. I found her in her bed-room very ill. She was in a prostrate state, nervously excitable, and hysterical. After she spoke to me I went to Mr. Bagot's sitting-room, and asked him what all this noise was about that my sister complained of, that he said she must go to Ireland, although she informed him she was ill and not fit to go. He said he didn't care, that he was going, and that my sister might stay behind if she liked. I replied that that was a disgraceful way to treat his wife, whereupon he began to scream and to kick his legs about in the most extraordinary fashion. It was a bit of his, if a conversation was commenced that he did not relish, to kick his legs about. I went back to my sister. She was lying down. I returned to Mr. Bagot's study and told him he was leaving her perfectly destitute there, that she had no money, and what did he expect her to do. He offered me a £5 note. I said that was totally inadequate for expenses, if he wanted her to follow him. She stated if he would only wait until the next day she would be better, and could go then. After a great deal of persuasion, seconded by his friend Sir John Murray, who begged of him to give it, he wrote a cheque for £30, and handed it to me. That cheque never left my hand until I gave it to my sister. After that I went to Norway. On returning to Ireland I visited Merville and saw my sister, who looked thin and worn. I complained to Mr. Bagot, asking him why he treated her so disgracefully. He said she was a disreputable woman, and was running about to low places with former lovers. I asked where he got his information from. He said it didn't matter to me, and that he would not tell. I replied that he could give no authority, and that there could be no truth in such a statement. Another evening I went into his room with my sister. She asked for his authority for the scandalous statements he had made. He said that he would not tell her, that he would give no information, and that it was quite enough for her that he had heard it. Mrs. Bagot then said that if he made a statement like that and could not prove it he was a liar. John Bagot then came in, and gave him half a tumbler of brandy, which he took. About 10 minutes after it seemed to have a violent effect upon him, for he hallooed and beat about with his hands. He used to kick things over. When he was in these fits he did not mind where he hit out. He was quiet enough until he got this brandy.

Did Mr. Bagot at any time deny the child to you?—Never.

Lord Longford was then examined and said he was a cousin of Mrs. Bagot's. He once called at the Pulteney when Mr. Bagot was there. He went to make his acquaintance and sent in his godchild. He conversed for some time with Mr. Bagot, who alluded to the baby, and said that it was a fine little fellow, and that his mother made a great deal of him. Then he spoke of himself, and apologised for being in his chair, and said he was suffering from the effects of an accident. Afterwards Mrs. Bagot brought down the baby herself. She came up behind Mr. Bagot's chair, kissed him on the forehead, and held out the baby. He said, "Is it not a fine little fellow?" Then she sat down. They remained about a quarter of an hour in "baby conversation." Witness stated further the same thing happened more than once. Mrs. Bagot got up, walked about the room, and again brought the baby to Mr. Bagot, and he gave it a little pat. It seemed to me the most affectionate scene I ever witnessed. I have been called in on similar occasions, and I never saw it surpassed. [Laughter.] That was the only occasion I was there. I left with a most favourable impression of Mr. Bagot.

Mrs. Bagot's maid, Mary Grindley, was next examined. She deposed: On Jan. 5, 1876, I became maid to Mrs. Bagot. She was then residing with her husband at Tunbridge-wells. They lived very happily together. They arrived at the Pulteney Hotel on Jan. 22, and up to that time Mr. and Mrs. Bagot spent their nights together. After their arrival at the Pulteney Hotel they used to spend their nights together, as at Tunbridge-wells. She never went out on any evening while at the hotel, except that of March 13, before Mr. Bagot left London. She never neglected her husband, but was a most attentive wife. She nearly always drove in the carriage with him in the afternoons. She might have gone out once or twice without him in the afternoon, but then she went with her sister. They lived very comfortably at Kingstown. The first night Berwick came Mrs. Bagot went down to her husband's room as usual, and Berwick would not let her in as he said that he was to sleep in the room with Mr. Bagot. When Mrs. Bagot tried to speak with him through the door she said was crying, the proprietor of the hotel came down and advised her to go to her room. Next day Mrs. Bagot got a letter and went in consequence of it, to Mr. Bagot's room. I followed her. She said to him, "Oh, Nevvie, darling, what is all this about?" John Bagot, who was there, immediately took her by the shoulders and threw her into the fireplace. I at once rushed and endeavoured to take her up, as there was a fire in the grate. She got up again and went to Mr. Bagot's bed. Then Mr. John Bagot and Dr. Buckley took her by the shoulders and dragged her from the bed-room to the sitting room, and threw her on the floor and left her there. I had to get assistance from the nurse to bring Mrs. Bagot to her room. Her arms were bruised from the elbows to the shoulders, and the sleeves of her velvet dress were quite torn out. The door of Mr. Bagot's room was locked immediately after Mrs. Bagot was turned out, and was kept locked. Mrs. Bagot went down and sat at his door all day and the people had to get into his room by a ladder. Mr. Fry said it was no use her sitting at her husband's door, as she would not get in. I saw people put the ladder to his window from the window of an adjoining room. On a favourable occasion, while Berwick was away, I told Mrs. Bagot, and she got into her husband's room. I held the ladder while she got up. She afterwards went out through the door. He never was left alone at this time; there was always Mr. John Bagot, or Mr. Bernard, or Dr. Buckley with him. When we went to Merville the nurse baby were with us. I asked a housemaid if there were any rooms for us. She showed me upstairs into one room, which she said was Mr. John Bagot's, then into another in which there were two beds. I said we would have that, as Mrs. Bagot always wished me to sleep in the same room with her. Mrs. Bagot came in afterwards, and began taking off her things. Mr. John Bagot came up, and said Mrs. Bagot should not occupy that room, as he and his brother were going to sleep there that night. Mrs. Bagot said as the room had two beds in it, she would not give it up. He began to undress himself. He said we should go out at once, and got into bed. This was about eight o'clock—after dinner. He almost undressed himself entirely, and came up to me and thrust his feet into my face, saying, "Pull off my boots, you Jezebel." I refused, and he got into bed with his boots on. He was very violent, and took off his boots: I thought that he was going to throw them at Mr. Bagot, but he threw them at me. He was behaving in a most disgusting way, pretending he was going to be sick, and saying he would kick us all downstairs. We did not take any notice of him. He then wrote a note, and sent it downstairs. There was a piece of paper left, and he curled it up, closed out his ears with it, and threw it in my face. His behaviour was most disgusting. He kept spitting at me, and making all kinds of noises. I never saw Mr. Neville Bagot during the whole time; the doors were always closed, he was never left alone. Whenever I went by the door to Mrs. Bagot someone always stood by.

Mr. Jenkins, Lieutenant 17th Lancers, was examined, and stated he with a friend, had dined with Mrs. Bagot, but that no impropriety had ever taken place.

At the conclusion of the examination, some of the jury expressed dissatisfaction at the needless prolixity of the examination.

The Court then adjourned.

THE marriage of Lord Lonsdale is put off. His Lordship has been advised to take a cruise on his yacht in order to get over the effects of the bottle of liniment that he inadvertently swallowed.—*Truth.*

A FAIR maiden, fond of theatricals and Stock Exchange speculation, consulted a friend of mine upon the costume in which she should appear at a fancy-dress ball. My friend suggested that she should go half bull and half bear. The half "bear," she said, was easy, but the half bull puzzled her.—*Truth.*

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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